1600/69.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
BAUME DE VIE,
First discovered by
MR. LE LIEVRE,
The King's Apothecary at Paris.

WHEREIN
All the Objections made to it by the IGNORANT and INTERESTED, are fully Refuted,
AND
ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY
IN A
VARIETY of DISEASES,
Justified on the most reasonable Principles;
WITH
LETTERS and ATTESTATIONS in its Favour,
FROM
PEOPLE OF THE FIRST DISTINCTION.

LONDON:
Printed by W. GRIFFIN, in FETTER-LANE; and sold by W. FLEXNEY, near GRAY'S-INN Gate Holbourn, and RICHARDSON and URQUHART at the Royal-Exchange.

MDCCLXV.

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS Remedy is moſt earneſtly recommended to the Faculty, as the greateſt antiſceptic ever diſcovered, both for external and internal application.

EXTRACT

FROM THE

OBSERVATIONS

OF

Mr. LE LIEVRE.

THE Baume de vie having been applied to diſeaſes entirely different from each other, many have been ſurprized at the aſſertion of Mr. Le Lievre, that it may ſafely be uſed in, and will remove complaints entirely oppoſite. But their aſtoniſhment muſt ceaſe if they pleaſe to reflect that every internal diſorder takes its riſe from the ſtomach. Certain it is, that whenever that part of the human frame is weak and out of order, we become a prey to all evils. Our aliments grow ſour, are corrupted, and make a bad ferment; which of courſe cauſes a bad digeſtion; from which reſults a bad chyle, and this laſt forms a ſizy and thick blood, deprived in part of its ſpirituous and balſamic principles.

Now ſuch blood conveyed by the circulation through all the parts of the body with the vital ſpirits, muſt occaſion in ſome of theſe parts obſtructions; and the crude, indigeſted, glutinous, acid, or ſalt matters, the produce of a bad ferment, muſt there be ſtopt, and in a new fermentation to open a paſſage, turn into headachs, fevers, defluxions, pains in the ſtomach, diarrhœas, fluor albus, cholicks, gout, palſies, aſthma, &c.

It may be preſumed then with the greateſt likely-hood, that the true ſpring of all diſtempers is to be looked for

in that noxious leaven which ſpoils and corrupts food, and, inſtead of a good digeſtion, conveys nothing but crude and undigeſted juices. Whence it is plain that to remedy ſuch evils the only means are to find out a medicine capable of anſwering theſe three eſſential ends, viz. evacuating ſuperfluous humours, hindering the formation of new ones, and fortifying the ſtomach.

Thoſe are the wholeſome effects of the *Baume de vie*; it evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours, reſtores the ſtomach to a proper ſtrength, reanimates nature without the leaſt violence, preſerves radical moiſture, quickens the circulation of the blood, abſorbs the acid and acrimonious particles, introduces balſamic ones, and re-eſtabliſhes decayed forces.

Neither is it ſurprizing that the Baume de vie ſhould ſo efficaciouſly operate in almoſt every one of the diſorders incident to the human body; it is compoſed only of ſuch things as are moſt ſtrengthening and analogous to our nature, and thoſe ſtript of whatever is terreſtrial and heterogeneous. No connoiſſeur will call its merit in queſtion, when upon trial they find that its principles cannot be ſeparated.

This reaſoning muſt acquire both light and ſtrength from a reflexion grounded on an eſtabliſhed principle, that the whole maſs of blood paſſes thro' the heart about ſix hundred times a day.

The blood in our body we may look upon in the nature of a moſt rapid ſtream, which divides itſelf into a million of large, middling, ſmall, and even infinitely ſmaller canals, through which is carried and diſtributed that chyle which feeds all the parts of our bodies. If by the badneſs of the chyle this blood becomes viſcous and depraved, the ſtream in its rapid courſe muſt carry and depoſite its filth in the rivulets. By that means the veſſels are often choaked up: obſtructions neceſſarily ariſe in ſuch parts, and by a conſequence equally certain, theſe parts cannot furniſh to their ramifications but a vitiated and impoveriſhed blood; hence diſeaſes of all kinds.

The truth of this principle is ſo ſelf evident that any body may eaſily apply it to particular caſes, and thus bring back the moſt oppoſite diſeaſes to the ſame origin. For inſtance, if the veſſel which communicates with

with the lungs is foul or choaked up in the manner I have just now explain'd, the food carried through it cannot but be very unwholesome and very apt to taint and corrupt them, and in time beget a phthisic or consumption. If the vessels leading to the liver, the spleen, or the head are foul; this foulness will create obstructions in the liver, vapours, megrims, &c. nor is this all, for if the matters thus stopt happen to ferment, they ought naturally to bring forth putrid fevers, impostbumes, nervous complaints, caries in the bones, and a thousand other accidents.

I presume to say, that we have proved even to demonstration the truth asserted above, viz. that *almost every internal disorder proceeds from the stomach*; consequently to attack them with success, one ought to do it in the stomach. That as soon as a medicine shall be found, whose natural effects shall be to improve and purify the chyle, then shall be obtained the sure means of carrying through all and every part of the body juices adapted to re-establish order and maintain it.

I have already spoke of the essential properties of the Baume de vie, setting forth that by its constitutent principles, it is a sovereign restorer and strengthner of the stomach. I have asserted its efficacy in most distempers, because let them appear however so different, yet they spring originally from the same cause, a vitiated stomach.

If, to these reflexions offered by a simple theory founded upon a knowledge of the mechanism of the human body, of the true source of the various disorders that afflict it, and of the nature of those ingredients whose principles are fixed in the composition of this medicine. If, says the author, to these reflexions you add the light of experience; if you please to call to mind with what an amazing success it has been applied in the most opposite symptoms * will it not follow that this almost universal efficacy which I have attributed to it, is not a paradox, or a fulsome panegyric, but a certain and inconteſtible truth, supported by whatever an experimental observation can afford most reasonable, and attested beyond a doubt.

The most eminent physicians in France, and some in other countries, own unanimously that the Baume de

* See the following Cases.

vie, as compoſed by the Sieur le Lievre, is the moſt powerful ſtomachic that ever appeared; they recommend and even preſcribe the uſe of it to their patients. Pretenders to phyſic, or ſuch as practice without qualifications, with as much diſhoneſty as ignorance, attempt to argue upon what they know not, conſtantly repeating *that the Baume de vie is a hot remedy*, or *that it muſt be hot*. Theſe are the bounds of their criticiſm, their incapacity in the ſcience of phyſic not allowing them to carry their deciſions any farther, nor to bring any reaſons of this vague and inconſiderate cenſure.

Did they deſerve an anſwer, I would tell them that not only their authority, but even ſuch arguments as they may think ſupported by phyſical knowledge, ſhall never be able to deſtroy the authenticity of facts related and atteſted from ſo many different parts.

Among the many inſtances which prove beyond contradiction that our medicine removes even the moſt inflammatory diſtempers, without overheating the patient, it will be enough to ſay, that it has been uſed in acute fevers, in bilious cholicks, and pleuriſies with ſpitting of blood; and that perſons have taken very large quantities in a ſhort time, even to fifty bottles in ſix weeks, and none ever complained of the effect which ignorance lays to its charge. On the contray, any perſon who ſhall find himſelf hot, or otherwiſe tormented by flatulencies in the ſtomach or inteſtines, whether occaſioned by want of a proper digeſtion, by abundance of bile or ſlimy and viſcous matter, will experience an almoſt ſudden relief, if they take in the morning a milk clyſter with one or two ſpoonfulls of the Baume; and ſuch as feel acrimonious humours diſtilling at times from the head, may be eaſed by a gargle of half a cup of milk and one half-ſpoonful of Baume.

That a medicine of ſuch extenſive uſe ſhould be cenſured, is no wonder; ſome have condemned it thro' ill-will, others through ſelf intereſt; very few had a conſcious love of mankind for their motive.

It ſcarce became known by prodigious cures before ſeveral voices were raiſed to deſtroy its credit; yet the declaimers could aſſign no bad qualities; they found themſelves reduced to that ſingle objection, *it is a warm kind of phyſick*. However, they confeſs it to be an excellent ſtomachic. Happy indeed that ſour critics dare

not

not give the lye to the public voice, even upon that article; it is needleſs after ſo many cures to anſwer ſuch a lame objection; ſince experience is a much better way of proof than any argument. Yet as many chuſe to have the one ſupported by the other; I will, to facts, add phyſical reaſons of the effects which our medicine can and really does produce.

It is heating, cry up the critics, therefore pernicious in inflammatory diſorders. An inflammation, according to the hypotheſis they have adopted, is occaſioned by fiery particles in the blood and humours, circulating with them, and ſometimes ſtopping in certain parts of the body, where as they ſojourn, they increaſe conſiderably the motion of theſe fluids, and are the immediate cauſe of fatal diſorders. If therefore, inſtead of cooling remedies, you adminiſter others that are ſpirituous and compoſed of igneous particles, it is no leſs than adding fuel to a fire, and giving new ſtrength to an enemy making already cruel devaſtations.

This way of arguing might, we own, impoſe upon people little acquainted with phyſick; but let us ſee whether the foundation that ſupports it is as ſolid as it is ſpecious. Which is the true cauſe of inflammation? Is it to be aſcribed to the accelerated motion of igneous particles, or to the ſubſiding of this motion, that is to the obſtacles which theſe pretended particles of fire meet in their way? I am inclined to believe the laſt to be the cauſe; and am certain that many phyſicians will be of my opinion, if they pleaſe only to give a little attention to it.

I expect to be looked upon by others as an innovator, one who attempts to overthrow a favourite hypotheſis, which has got great credit in the ſchools. I am eaſy enough about the conſequence, provided I have that juſtice done me, to be read with ſome kind of attention.

Should it be impoſſible that the hypotheſis of inflammation may be falſe. No, even the greateſt men that have treated the ſubject were not more infallible upon it than upon many others. The very word *inflammation* has probably formed a prejudice capable of deceiving them ſo as to take the effect of inflammation, *i. e.* the inflammation itſelf, for its cauſe.

In effect, authors, both ancient and modern, tell us that inflammation has its name from *Flamma*, as if they meant

meant that fire is the cauſe of it. 'Tis in this manner that the learned Boerhaave ſpeaks in his Aphoriſms.

" The inflammation or phlegmon has its name from " Fire, becauſe it reſembles it in its cauſe and in its " effects." But had Boerhaave properly examined the progreſs of the inflammation? No, he had read that its cauſe is fire, he had obſerved the effects to be ſimilar enough; and has been ſatisfied with that, not reflecting whether it might as well have another cauſe, or no.

Mr. Van Swieten, who has given us ſhining lights to lead into the oracles of Boerhaave, walking upon the ſteps of this great maſter, did not ſcruple to embrace the ſame opinion; ſhall I be allowed to give the reaſons I have for not adhering to the opinion of theſe two great lights of phyſick?

Had any body aſked them, what are thoſe fiery particles which gather in a fixed place of our body? Could all the depth of their genius have found a way to extricate themſelves out of the perplexed ſituation which ſo ſimple a queſtion muſt have thrown them into? I know of no other igneous particles in us but thoſe of the elementary fire which we have in common with every individual in nature. And this fire never is by itſelf the cauſe of any inflammation.

In ſupport of his opinion Mr. Van Swieten brings an example which is no way concluſive in his favour. " When a man in health (ſays the learned commentator: " in Aphor. 126.) preſents the upper part of his hand to a " fire, he begins to feel a heat greater than the natural " one, and his hand becomes red; if he brings it nearer, " it ſwells and is painful; nearer ſtill, the pain is more " acute, the epidermis raiſes, bliſters are formed, and " it will ſeparate from the ſkin at laſt; the action of the " fire encreaſing, by reaſon of proximity, will burn " the ſkin and form a ſore; ſuppuration will intervene to " ſeparate the dead part from the quick.

" Now it is certain, adds the ſame author, that an " inflammation has the ſame accidents in concomitance " and in the ſame order, for if it attacks the back of " the hand, it is followed by heat and ſwelling with " pain, theſe ſymptoms encreaſe in proportion as the " ailment is more conſiderable; if the progreſs is ſuch " as to be near producing a gangrene, the epidermis " raiſes alſo in bliſters, the ſcurf is to be ſeparated by

" ſuppuration

" ſuppuration from the quick; at laſt, it if goes to the laſt " period, all the parts grow black even to the bone, " as if they had been reduced to a coal by a violent " fire. Gangrene then changes its name into that of " Sphacelus."

To this experiment ſo concluſive for thoſe, who, as it is commonly ſaid, will ſwear *in verba Magiſtri*; I anſwer by aſking theſe gentlemen, what muſt become of a hand expoſed to a ſharp and intenſe cold? It will in a ſhort time grow red; continuing in the ſame poſition, the perſon muſt feel an internal heat and a pain in every reſpect like to that which is produced by fire, and by the inflammation of which fire is the ſuppoſed cauſe; if the hand remains longer expoſed, the pain will encreaſe with the ſwelling; a gangrene will appear at firſt and be followed by a ſphacelus. I might then conclude from this experiment, that cold is the cauſe of inflammation; and that fire produces it by accident only in the ſame manner as all external bodies will do when they are hurt by ſtriking.

If fire is not the immediate cauſe of inflammation, what is? Read Boerhaave, and you will find it very plainly ſpecified. After having told us that fire produces inflammation, he ſpeaks of an obſtruction of the arterial veſſels, but looks upon it as the effect, and not as the cauſe, which he improperly ſuppoſes to have before ſtated: I am therefore apt to believe that this pretended effect is the true cauſe itſelf. I mean this obſtruction of the ſmall arterial veſſels; the globules of the blood mixed with groſs and viſcous humours that circulate with it, and retard its fluidity at their coming into theſe pipes: the veſſel is too narrow to give a free paſſage to this mixture of blood and humours, it dilates, but as it cannot be ſtretched beyond a certain meaſure of extenſion aſſigned for it, the particles of this mixture, unable to make their way, will fill it by ſtopping the courſe of thoſe which circulation brings after: theſe laſt, drove by others, will attempt forcing the barrier. Hence a ſwelling in the orifice of, and in the very veſſels; ſuch a ſtagnation cauſes a fermenting, and this an inflammation, with all the attendant ſymptoms.

The truth of this may be known by the frequent and more ſenſible beatings of the pulſe in inflammatory diſeaſes. The fermentation ſpreads to the neareſt parts by the reflux of the humours tainted with it, and makes the

fluids circulate with more rapidity. Boerhaave himself ſays it in *Aphor.* 120 and Mr. Van Swieten confirms it in his commentary.

This motion of the fluid's acting with force upon the ſolids cannot fail exciting a violent heat, and of courſe a pain, which is the reſult of an unnatural extenſion of the parts. No one can doubt it who knows that two bodies rubbed againſt each other will grow hot, and even catch fire if the colliſion is carried to a certain degree of ſwiftneſs.

Here then is the true cauſe of inflammation: not in the fire which concurs to it only occaſionally, but in the cold; in the coagulation of the fluids; in the obſtruction made by groſs viſcous and coagulated humours, which hinder circulation.

The nature of inflammation thus known and ſtated, let us ſee whether the uſe of the *Baume de vie* can be contrary to ſuch diſtempers as proceed from it. 'Tis well known that ſpirituous and inciſive remedies will very quickly make their way through even the ſmalleſt veſſels of our body. Theſe are indubitable properties of the Baume; it quickly penetrates and ſtrengthens the ſolids, gets into the maſs of humours, circulating with them, cuts, divides, puſhes them forwards and diſengages both the orifices and the veſſels themſelves.

By bracing up, contracting and conſolidating at the ſame time, the veſſels and the ſolids, it gives them ſtrength to reſiſt the impetuoſity of the motion which it adds to the fluids. Now the greater that motion is, the better they are rarified, divided, and run more eaſily in their canals, in proportion to their fineneſs and tenuity. The obſtructions are removed, the blood reſumes its courſe; nature gets rid of what burdened her; the Baume by its purgative quality helps to drive out the enemy, and things return at laſt to a proper ſtate.

How oppoſite is the general conduct in adminiſtring remedies for inflammatory diſorders. Cooling, emollient potions are profuſely given: what happens from this treatment? by ſo much cooling and relaxing, the obſtructions that were to be remedied, increaſe, the patient is exhauſted and waſting. Then recourſe is had to ſpirituous remedies, but often too late: the relaxed veſſels cannot but with the greateſt difficulty recover their ſpring.

If cordials, and corroborating draughts, are attended with ſucceſs, it is becauſe the relaxation not being yet brought to its laſt period, the ſpirituous remedies come happily time enough to reſtore life to the languiſhing and half dead parts in which the obſtruction remained. The firſt ſtep ſhould be, to remove and evacuate the cauſe of ſuch obſtructions; and for this reaſon the Baume, tho' under the imputation of a hot remedy, never failed ſucceeding in the moſt inflammatory diſeaſes; ſuch as pleuriſies, peripneumonies, or any other, where it is neceſſary to reſolve, evacuate and conſolidate. Whereupon I leave the reader to form what judgment he thinks equitable of the reproach laid againſt this medicine.

But to prove the injuſtice of the imputation, ſeveral perſons having told me, that after they had taken it they found themſelves hot: I adviſed them to take twice, and even three times as much; they have done it, and found it ſo beneficial as to remove their complaints.

Another proof is, that if any one has his mouth full of pimples, a ſure ſign of heat: let him gargle five or ſix times with this remedy, he ſhall be cured in a very ſhort time; and, as will be ſeen hereafter, this is the quickeſt method of curing any inflammation in the throat or lungs, or ſuch as are incident to the ſmall-pox: and what is ſtill more convincing, you may at any time ſwallow inſtantly a whole phial, without fear of any heat or inconveniency.

The laſt objection which I ſhall anſwer to, is, *that it is a ſalve for every ſore, and good in any complaint whatſoever*; "We do not like ſuch aſſertions, they deſtroy "our confidence.".

Let thoſe who ſpeak thus, reflect, that I give the Baume de Vie for an infallible ſtomachic; that I take it for indiſputable, that moſt diſorders proceed from the ſtomach, and that, whenever you re-eſtabliſh its functions, the diſtempers the moſt contrary to each other can, and muſt be cured by the *Baume*, ſince, notwithſtanding their apparent oppoſition, they ſpring from the ſame ſource.

But if I had rather employ experience as more convincing, in preference to arguments, can the public be diſſatisfied with the proofs I bring for their own uſe? As every one may, by comparing their own caſe, receive lights concerning the ſtate of their health. It is well

known, that the greateſt part of the following letters and atteſtations are not begged by me; (as is but too frequent) that they are from perſons of rank and credit, yet whom I have never ſeen, and with whom I have no manner of connexion, but who are guided merely by motives of gratitude and humanity.

I muſt only add, that I am not to be made anſwerable for the bad effects of ſome pernicious ſtuffs, ſold under the name of *Baume de Vie*. I have given this ſufficient warning, let thoſe therefore whom it concerns, beware of the impoſition.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS

FROM

Letters and Atteſtations

In Favour of

THE BAUME DE VIE;

Tranſlated from the FRENCH of

MR. LE LIEVRE.

Among which are

SEVERAL LETTERS

FROM

The Marquis of HAVRINCOURT,

Ambaſſador at the Court of SWEDEN,

AND

COUNT TRESSAN,

Lieutenant-General of the King's Forces, and Member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS

FROM

Letters and Negotiations

In Behalf of

THE DUMB DEVIL,

Translated from the Original

MALLEVRE,

Among which are

SEVERAL LETTERS

FROM

The Marquis de NAVARRE,

Ambassador at the Court of Sweden,

AND

COUNT TRESSAN,

Lieutenant General of the King's Forces, and
Member of the Royal Society of London
and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS

FROM

LETTERS

Sent by Mr. GUILLE, *a Clergyman, and Almoner to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of* Conti *from* Liſle Adam.

CONTAINING,

AN account of ſeveral cures which he has performed by the Baume de Vie; the firſt of himſelf in a dyſentery; the ſecond of one Mr. *Baret*, a clergyman, cured of a violent cold; the third, of ſeven young women who had the green ſickneſs, attended with a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, all in the ſpace of eighteen days; the fourth, of a perſon whoſe cough was ſo violent, that it ſtopt her breath; ſhe was reſtored in three days, tho' ſhe was very ill when ſhe took the firſt doſe.

Another cure, which he calls prodigious, is that of a child, eleven years old, reduced to a dreadful ſtate by a phthiſic, conſumptive cough and ſpitting; he was cured in a week, and is now as fat and plump as he was before lean and emaciated.

March 10. All thoſe I have given your remedy ſince my laſt have been benefited by it; among other cures I beg leave to mention the following.

Pulmony.] One of our pariſhioners, a ſtrong and robuſt man, about forty years of age, had during an illneſs of ſeven years conſulted ſeveral phyſicians, taken their preſcriptions, yet the diſtemper got to ſuch a head, that in the beginning of this year, he came to me, a mere ſkeleton, with a ſlow fever, a cough, headach, pains in the breaſt and ſhoulders; conſtant want of ſleep for ſix months paſt; thick, putrid and bloody ſpittle; ſuch were the attendants of his deplorable condition. I come to

you, Sir, ſaid he, not for help, it is too late, remedies have killed me. I only beg you would help me to ſet my wordly concerns into ſome order; take pity on my wife and children, for I am a dying man. I endeavoured to conceal from him the danger he was in, and what I thought of it. On the contrary, I told him, with an air of confidence, that, if he would take what I intended to give him, I was almoſt certain to cure him. You have a mind to amuſe me, replied he, but I will do whatever you pleaſe to order me.

I gave him one of your bottles, and directed him to take a ſpoonful night, and morning, in half a pint of milk, and for his diet milk porridge, at noon and evening. The ſecond night, he had ſome ſleep, found himſelf more eaſy than he had been for ſeven months paſt, and on the fourth day, began to hope that he might recover. After this, he took but one ſpoonful a day. He began to void the moſt infectious and offenſive matters, yet he gathered ſtrength; his emaciated limbs viſibly filled up; his fever intermitted conſiderably, his cough grew more moderate, his ſpittings leſs nauſeous, his headach almoſt gone, and that in three weeks. Since the middle of February, he works in the fields, and though he has not yet reſumed his former good plight of body, he is now as hard-working a man as he ever was. It is above three weeks that he has taken none of the remedy, and no other food but milk, bread and water. I look upon him as perfectly cured.

Dyſentery.] The ſecond cure is, that of the Governor of this place, attacked with a dyſentery, looſeneſs, a high fever and a violent headach, he has taken but three doſes and is now perfectly well.

A ſuppreſſion of the menſes.] The third is, that of a woman who having uſed ſeveral remedies for a ſuppreſſion which happened on the eighth day of her laying in, grew worſe, and dangerouſly ill. Four doſes adminiſtred within four hours time not only eaſed and fortified her, but reſtored her to a neceſſary ſtate.

May 31. The proviſion of Baume you ſent me laſt, is entirely exhauſted, intermitting fevers, bloody fluxes, and various complicated diſeaſes have been removed; among which are.

Rheumatiſm.] That of a woman who had loſt the uſe of an arm for above a month, and who felt in it moſt acute

acute pains, and ſo conſtant that ſhe had no ſleep; that arm was without motion, feeling, or pulſe, abſolutely relaxed and cold as marble.

In five days time, ſhe recovered the uſe of it, after ſhe had taken it internally, and her arm had been well rubbed three times a day with the remedy mixed in an equal quantity of oil of olives.

Having been called to viſit another woman, I found her in a moſt dangerous condition indeed; ſhe fainted away and loſt her ſenſes three times in little more than half an hour. I went home and fetched ſome Baume, gave a ſpoonful and ordered her to repeat it every two hours. In the evening, I returned and adminiſtred a fourth ſpoonful; by ſix o'clock in the morning ſhe had the whole bottle.

I ſaw her at ſeven, and found her very much altered for the better; her pulſe was returned full and quick, faintings ſhe had had none ſince twelve at night. Her diſorder had been occaſioned by a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, the cauſe of which was a fright. She had called a Surgeon only ſix days after: a bleeding in the foot increaſed it; ſhe had been a dead woman, had it not been for your medicine: ſhe owes her life to you.

July 20. Laſt March, I gave you an exact account of the effects of your *Baume* upon a man of this Pariſh, but though they ſeemed prodigious, he was ſtill tormented with a cough that gave him no reſt. Conſtant labour, with a neceſſity of working for bread increaſed it, and brought upon him ſo terrible a fever, that there were no hopes that he could ſurvive it; his wife came to me all in tears. I ordered broth and ptiſane to be made for him, till then he had lived upon milk and bread, for five months; the fever was brought under by one bottle, a ſecond carried it away: but the cough ſeemed rather to grow more violent. I gave him a third bottle, of which he had no ſooner taken a ſecond ſpoonful, than he was ſeized with ſuch a terrible fit of coughing, that he thought himſelf to be at his laſt moment. Happily for him, a hard lump, ſomething like a ſtone, detached itſelf from his lungs in two pieces which I ſend to you, that you may behold a wonderful effect of your Baume, ſince that moment, he has had no cough, he ſleeps, drinks, eats well, and works hard, &c.

N. B.

N. B. *Any other perſon leſs acquainted with the efficacy of the Baume, than Mr. Guille, would have thought it to be contrary to this man's diſtemper, and would have forbore inſtantly the uſe of it, and given what they call ſoftening remedies. The event proues, that it would have been a great miſtake.*

January 2. Was I to give you an account of all the various diſtempers that I have treated with your remedy, for near ſix months paſt, ſince my laſt to you, I muſt make up a large volume. I will therefore mention only a few and that very ſuccinctly.

A woman, thirty years of age, for ſeven months after her firſt laying-in, had not been able to walk without crutches. I made an ointment with the *Marc* or ſediment of your Baume, and Hog's lard, directed her to be rubbed three times a day, from the loins to the knees, and to be kept warm. I ordered ſhe ſhould take one ſpoonful of the liquor before dinner, another before ſupper; on the third day, ſhe felt, about her loins and in her thighs, pains ſo acute and ſo violent, that ſhe ſkriek'd out with agony. They were ſhort, and ended by a moſt abundant evacuation by ſtools and urine: this was followed by a flux of the menſes, more like an iſſue of blood in quantity, than any thing in the ordinary courſe of nature; all yellowiſh corruption; it laſted three days: on the fourth the patient ſlept eight hours without once waking, during the four following days, the evacuations changed both as to quality and quantity. Nothing more than a lively and well coloured blood: ſhe now walks without even a ſtick, three bottles of *Baume* and about half a pound of the *Marc* have been ſufficient for her cure.

Spitting of Blood.] A young clergyman was affiicted with a ſpitting of blood during two years, had tried many remedies, and been at a very great expence without any ſucceſs.

He came here in the vacations on a viſit to ſome relations. They brought him to me; I found his breaſt and lungs ſo ſpent, and in ſuch a ruined condition, that I heſitated whether I could venture to give him any thing. However, I adviſed him to uſe your *Baume*, a ſpoonful every night with as much oyl of olives; he had taken but five, when he came to me, telling, that the very firſt night he had ſlept very ſoundly, the pitting of blood had ceaſed, and that he found himſelf quite different

from

from what he was. I allowed him to drink a little wine, and gave him another bottle. I never was ſo ſurpriſed at any cure as at this, in regard both to quickneſs and conſequence.

I have cured ſeveral burns, eryſipelas, St. Anthony's fire, cholicks, &c.

Cholick.] Laſt Chriſtmas-day, an inhabitant of this place had a violent cholick, I found him rolling himſelf and rubbing his belly againſt the pavement. Two ſpoonfuls of Baume raiſed his ſtomach ſo as to think he would have vomited; but in the end, all broke out in winds upwards and downwards, and he returned to a quiet ſtate. I recommended he ſhould take a large ſpoonful at night, and another next morning; this he has done, and is now well.

April 24. The only motive that induces me to ſend you accounts of the moſt ſupriſing cures operated by your remedy, is, that I think it incumbent on me that the public ſhould know them; in order that, in like misfortunes, any one may have recourſe to ſo eaſy and ſo ſovereign a medicine.

Falling of the womb.] A woman in the Pariſh of Prele near Beaumont on the river Oiſe, after four and twenty hours of a moſt painful labour, could not be delivered; a ſurgeon was called, who took out the child by pieces and tortured the mother. Her huſband came to me for ſuccour ſix months after; the next day, he brought her to me accompanied by her own mother, and two of her neighbours; from their anſwers to my enquiries, I conceived her caſe to be moſt dreadful, the external orifice of her womb torn, the womb itſelf falling down more than four inches; nothing could keep it up, even while lying a bed; acute pains in the loins, cholicks in the ſtomach, intolerable head-achs, heavineſs and numbneſs in all her limbs; a total abſence of ſtrength and appetite. I began by giving her one ſpoonful, with an order to continue it three times a day, and to have no other food but broth.

I directed a neceſſary and proper bandage to be made that might keep up the womb. Injections morning, noon, and evening, of barley water and *Baume*: for three days, no urine could be collected, running from her involuntarily, and when it could, the upper part was a pale yellow, the under as white as milk. From that time

time, the womb was reinſtated in its place, and after a fortnight, without any inconvenience. The pains ſhe felt in the head, ſtomach and loins diminiſhed, her ſtrength returned with her appetite, ſo that after the uſe of ten bottles both internally and by injections, ſhe found herſelf in a condition which ſurpriſed every body, and even myſelf more than any one elſe.

I forbad any further injections and moderated the uſe of the *Baume* to a ſingle ſpoonful every day; ſhe has been to ſee me, and came on foot, a diſtance of ſeven or eight miles. I have delayed acquainting you with it, that a ſufficient time might be elapſed to confirm to a certainty beyond any poſſibility of doubt, a cure ſo wonderful that I could hardly believe it. This day, ſhe is here with her huſband, and both beg you would accept their thanks.

N. B. By a letter of the 10th of Auguſt following, I am deſired to add, that ſhe is ſo perfectly well as to be at that time big with child.

October 9. When I wrote to you concerning the ſurpriſing cures operated by your medicine, my only view was to ſerve mankind. Yet I did not expect my own letters would put me to an expence and trouble which becomes uneaſy to me. I receive daily from the four corners of the kingdom, letters in which enquiry is made, whether thoſe, that are inſerted in your collection, are really mine, and if the cures, I have been witneſs of, are durable: I wiſh it was in my power to ſatisfy every private enquirer; but, you may eaſily think that it would become burdenſome to me. Therefore I deſire you would inſert in your next edition, this letter to you, by which, *I acknowledge myſelf the author of five or ſix which you have publiſhed, and certify, that all thoſe I have ſpoken of are alive and well, except one who has left this country, and whoſe lot I am ignorant of.* I hope you will grant me this favour, and deliver me from the trouble I am put to.

Retention of urine.] On this condition, I acquaint you of a new cure made in September laſt. A woman, three months after ſhe had been brought to bed, was attacked by a cruel heach-ach, a wearineſs in all her limbs and ſuch a retention of urine, that it was abſolutely ſtopt. Her legs were ſwelled, her belly like a drum, with pains in the groin, and above the Os pubis, ſuch that ſhe often fainted away. The ſurgeon who had the care of her, ſeeing his remedies to have no good effect, deſired ſhe ſhould be

prepared

prepared for death, as he had no hopes left to ſave her life. Her huſband applied to me for ſuccour; I gave him four ſpoonfuls of *Baume* to be taken in four hours, with a glaſs full of a decoction of elm-wood; ſix hours after, from her taking the firſt doſe, ſhe voided plentifully by urine, and found herſelf ſo far at eaſe, that ſhe ſlept half of the enſuing night; next morning, upon the account given me of thoſe effects, I gave the ſame quantity; the evacuations were copious; the remedy being repeated three or four days longer, the patient got up, and came herſelf to return me thanks eight days after.

June 4. I have made uſe of all the *Marc* of Baume which I had by me in a caſe which is in a good way and will be far beyond any thing I have hitherto mentioned; if a cure follows, as I have the greateſt reaſon to hope for it; it is that of a young woman about twenty ſeven years of age, who for three years paſt has loſt the uſe of all her limbs by a knotty gout, which has confined her to her bed during ten years. She was brought to my houſe two months ago in ſuch a deplorable condition that I never could have the confidence to undertake, I don't ſay to cure, but even to help her with any other remedy but yours. Repreſent to yourſelf a poor creature who has got all the joints of her frame ricketty, whoſe fingers are like ſpindles, elbows as large as one's knees, and her knees as big as her head; who cannot move any more than the couch ſhe lays upon, in whom nothing remains ſound but her eyes and tongue, to cry and lament; whoſe pains are ſo grievous, that, if any one touches her ever ſo little, you hear ſhrieks, or rather howlings, that would move the moſt hard hearted. From this repreſentation you will have a faint idea of my patient's diſtemper, and of the boldneſs of my attempt. I tryed againſt hope; I made an ointment with the *Marc* of Baume and ſweet oil, to have her rubbed with as hot as ſhe could bear. The poor mother has been with me ſeveral times with ſo much the more eagerneſs, becauſe ſhe ſaw her mending. She came herſelf about a week ago; I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſtanding on her feet: her right knee is in its natural ſtate, the left and her elbows diminiſhed above half of what they were, her fingers don't ſeem to have ſuffered; I gave her all I had left of my ointment, and don't doubt, but, by continuing the uſe of it, and of the liquor internally, one may obtain a perfect cure.

Hearing that you are publiſhing a new edition, I beg you will inſert this, if you think it may be of ſervice to the public.

On the fifteenth of June I was attacked by four or five terrible enemies at once. An acute fever, a violent head-ach, a ſore throat, a terrible ſtitch in my ſide, and bowels.

Acute fever, quinzy.] The ſtate I was in, muſt of courſe have been very dangerous, and my diſtemper very ſerious, ſince, beſides a malignant fever and a quinzy, I had to fear an inflammation in the brains, and in the bowels. After 24 hours of a ſevere diet, and plentiful diluting by drink, I had recourſe to your *Baume*, and made uſe of it, not in ordinary doſes, but I took a whole bottle the firſt day, and another the next. The firſt purged me gently, delivered me of the pains I felt in the inteſtines, aſſuaged my head-ach, ſtitches and ſore throat, to that degree, that I could breath and ſwallow liquids, yet with difficulty. The ſecond purged me more than the firſt; the ſoreneſs in my throat abated conſiderably, as well as the fever; I ſlept two or three hours. On the third day, I felt no pains, except an inclination to vomit, and a clammy mouth; theſe new ſymptoms induced me to continue taking the *Baume*; my throat was quite eaſy, and I began to ſwallow liquids without any difficulty, but found myſelf inconceivably low, and weak; which engaged me to take only three ſpoonfuls every day. I continued to the firſt of July, when I thought I wanted no more; ſince that time I have been well.

From Baron de Cloſen, colonel of the regiment of Deux-Ponts.

Your *Baume* has been of ſuch benefit to my poor ſoldiers in a dyſentery, during the laſt campaign, that I beg you would ſend me four hundred bottles, that I may be able to help them in the next.

Paſſy, near Paris. Mr. Flieger ſays,

That he has waited a whole year to make himſelf certain of the duration of ſome cures, and returns hearty thanks for having been cured of cholicks that frequently attacked him, and which he has not felt for above a year.

His

His wife alſo was greatly ſubject to that kind of diſorder, and ſo cruelly that it often laſted above a week, and no remedy ſhe took gave her any relief. For five years ſhe had acute pains, accompanied with an horrid noiſe in her ſtomach; they ſeized her whenever ſhe drank or had the leaſt occaſion of diſcontent. Several phyſicians attended her to no purpoſe; ever ſince ſhe has begun to uſe your *Baume*, which is about four months, ſhe has had no return of this dreadful diſorder. She is now about ſix months gone with child; ſhe takes it by way of precaution to keep herſelf in health; the advantage is, that ſhe has none of the attendant inconveniences of a pregnancy.

Suppreſſion of the menſes.] Miſs Narbonne, a young gentlewoman twenty two years of age, from the firſt appearance of the menſes, was ſubject to cholicks that laſted two whole days, tearing with her own hands her bed, and the tapeſtry of her chamber, through grief and deſpair; three or four perſons were ſcarce able to hold her, remaining three months almoſt without ſleep, or taking any food; ſhe began to breathe freely from the day ſhe firſt uſed your remedy; ſhe has taken four or five bottles, and has been well in every reſpect theſe twelve months paſt: if any one doubts this, I am ready to to give the moſt authentic proofs.

Mr. Demart, Paris.

Pain in the ſide and bladder.] My ſon had been in the hands of ſeveral ſurgeons, who, far from alleviating the ſymptoms of his diſorder by their remedies, had reduced him to a moſt deplorable condition: his complaint was from a pain in his left ſide, and in the bladder, with inſupportable cholicks. When I was at a loſs what to give him, I heard of your precious *Baume*, he has uſed it and for ſeveral months paſt, his cholicks have left him, the pains in his ſide which came from an effort or ſprain are vaniſhed, his urine, which threatened gravel, is cleanſed, and he has recovered his ſleep.

A fever] I myſelf was ſeized with an high fever one evening; as it was pretty late, I wanted to ſtay till next morning before I would call a ſurgeon, but my ſon perſuaded me that the Baume was ſufficient without any other help; he gave me a doſe of it in oil about eleven at night, and as much at nine in the morning; the fever left me: I took the remainder of the bottle, and it has reſtored me to perfect health.

Mr. Carly, Cantor of St. Margaret's, Paris.

I ſend you a certificate of the perfect cure made by your medicine upon Mrs. Bournicard, of Reuilly ſtreet, in St. Anthony's Suburbs; ſhe had a laborious laying-in four months ago; purgations being ſtopt, her milk ſpread, and cauſed a conſiderable and very painful ſwelling on her right thigh; ſhe has taken but one bottle and half of Baume internally, rubbing with the ſame the afflicted part twice a day. She is now extremely well, as I am myſelf alſo from a cruel cold and a total extinction of voice that laſted ten months. I really believe that had I not taken your precious *Baume*, I could not have been now alive.

Mr. Lugart, ſuburbs of St. Anthony, Paris.

Painters cholick.] My intention in writing theſe lines to you, is to acquaint you of the efficacy of your Baume in a diſorder for which I am apt to believe that you never thought it would be beneficial. 'Tis the cholick of lead, or painters cholick. Several handy-craftſmen as plumbers, painters, potters, gilders on metals, and even nightmen, and many other trades are ſubject to it; it is one of the moſt cruel and moſt difficult to remove; cruel, becauſe it kills quickly, or at leaſt often diſables thoſe that have the misfortune to be attacked by it.

Difficult, becauſe the phyſicians and ſurgeons ſeldom cure it, and none treats it with any to'erable ſucceſs, but the fathers of the hoſpital called *La Charité*; and they cannot cure radically women ſick with it. I ſpeak with knowledge, as I have had the misfortune to be attacked four times.

Now I certify that your Baume has cured two perſons of different ſexes; the firſt a maid ſervant to Mr. Fillie, a potter, my neighbour. I was called at two o'clock in the morning to give ſome help to the poor girl, who was tormented without interruption by gripes and repeated vomitings, which laſt are the real and certain ſigns of this horrid diſtemper; I gave her two ſpoonfuls of your *Baume*, and ordered a clyſter of ſoap and water; her pains ceaſed a ſhort time after; about eight in the morning I found her up and ready to breakfaſt: I would have her take a ſpoonful before, by way of precaution; and another before ſupper; ſhe has had no relapſe.

Painter

Painters cholick.] A journeyman potter took out his work from the oven being ſtill hot; on the next day, he found himſelf greatly out of order, a numbneſs and heavineſs in all his limbs, a headach, riſings in the ſtomach, inclination to vomit, which he afterwards did in my preſence; I attributed thoſe ſymptoms, as well as himſelf, to a beginning cholick; therefore gave him a ſpoonful and half of Baume, ſent him to bed, and by next day all his complaints had diſappeared ſo entirely, that I did not think proper to give him any more, as I had but little left. Thus a ſingle doſe has performed this cure; which I look upon as wonderful. Neither is there any reaſon to think that I miſtook, as to the nature of the diſeaſe; I am but too well acquainted with its ſymptoms.

Mr. Delepine, Rector of Little Andilly.

Dyſentery, bloody flux, hiccough.] One Mr. *Gilles*, turner, of this pariſh, has alſo experienced the miraculous efficacy of your medicine. Attacked with a dyſentery and bloody flux, he found himſelf at the laſt extremity about five weeks from his firſt falling ſick, in ſpite of all the remedies that were adminiſtred to him, and nothing was ſpared. A dreadful hiccough, occaſioned by the diſeaſe, and even from the corruption in his bowels, plainly ſhewn by his ſtools, ſeemed to prognoſticate the approaching end of his painful life. Mr. de Flavigny ſent him a bottle of your *Baume*, of which he took at firſt two ſpoonfuls every four hours; but as he did not take it with ſuch drink as you recommend, methinks that was the cauſe why the hiccough reſiſted three days, and he complained of being greatly heated. I adviſed him to uſe the medicine only twice in twenty four hours, and to drink plentifully of barley water, made with the roots of ſtrawberry and dogs-graſs: the hiccough abated conſiderably, and in two days he was delivered of it, and of his bloody flux; without any of the bad conſequences which generally attend thoſe that are treated with other remedies.

Weiſſenburgh. Mr. De la Jolais, governor of this town, and of Fort St. Remi, the king's miniſter at the court of H. S. Highneſs, the Duke of Deux-Ponts.

Certifies, that a gentlewoman, who for a year paſt had been given over by the phyſicians, in a ſcorbutic decay

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and diſſolution of the blood, was radically cured, after ſhe had uſed the Baume during five weeks, taking two ſpoonfuls a day.

Mr. Flieger, Paris.

A remarkable bad lying in.] The ſame love of truth, which engaged me to write to you laſt year, on the ſubject of Miſs Narbonne, &c. invites me to ſend you the relation of a prodigy which you may even yourſelf wonder at.

My wife, in her firſt pregnancy, had been ſadly troubled with the worſt ſymptoms, headachs, vomitings, want of ſleep, loſs of appetite, cholicks, and continual gripings. Her delivery was not more happy, the waters having broke out three days before, ſhe was four or five hours in the greateſt agonies. Both mother and child were afterwards tormented with gripes. The latter could not ſupport them, and died at nurſe ten days after. She, during ſix weeks, ſuffered from cholicks and headachs, and three months were paſt, before ſhe enjoyed any tolerable health.

Her ſecond pregnancy was much the ſame, only, that ſhe had a much worſe time, being nine hours in the moſt acute pains, yet ſhe thought, that by ſuckling her own child, ſhe could ſave his life. Vain hope! ſhe had, beſides her own ſufferings, the additional grief of ſeeing her child expire within her arms.

As ſoon as ſhe perceived herſelf pregnant for the third time, ſhe followed your advice, took the Baume twice a week, in the firſt eight months, and once every day during the ninth, the day ſhe was brought to bed, ſhe had taken one ſpoonful in the morning; in the afternoon ſhe took a ſecond, becauſe ſhe felt a light pain of cholick for the firſt time, and a third a quarter of an hour after, not ſuſpecting herſelf ſo near her term; ſhe was ſtill in doubt, when in a few minutes, ſhe told me ſhe felt her child coming down. I had juſt time to ſend for the midwife, ſhe quickly put her to bed and delivered her moſt happily. It is upwards of a month, and neither child or mother have felt the leaſt pain or gripe, only on the twentieth day ſhe complained of being coſtive; but as you adviſe the uſe of your remedy even in the fifth or ſixth day to a woman in child-bed, it had all the wiſhed for ſucceſs.

N. B.

N. B. A bad pregnancy is generally followed by a laborious delivery, or at leaſt has dreadful conſequences for moſt women, who often feel the ſad effects as long as they live. The children die, or acquire a bad conſtitution which they tranſmit to poſterity. One cannot then uſe too great caution to prevent inconveniences ſo fatal to public and private welfare.

I have lately cured a cholick of lead, as well characterized as poſſible, both by the trade of the patient and by its cauſe. Mr. Fillie, a potter, and maſter of the ſervant maid above mentioned, is the perſon I mean. It muſt be obſerved, that all thoſe whoſe work expoſes them to the vapours of lead and other metals, are convinced that bathing and bleeding are death to them, and will inſtantaneouſly throw them into that frightful cholick.

Mr. Fillie, who had been blooded in the foot ſome days before for another complaint, knew by experience that ſuch bleeding could not be done with impunity: ſo it happened. He had been three days in the moſt cruel torture, with frequent vomitings; when I arrived from the country, I went up to him directly, and heard that he was to be carried the next day to the fathers of the charity; the ſtate he was in was truly deplorable, however, perſuaded that if your Baume could not reſtore him, yet no inconvenience would accrue from the uſe of it; I gave him two ſpoonfuls and a half, and made him lay down. I found him next day perfectly eaſy, he had ſlept the whole night; this doſe would have been enough, but for greater ſecurity I made him take in that day the remainder of the bottle, and he has not, ſince that, felt the leaſt pain.

I fear I may treſpaſs upon your patience by further accounts of cholicks, however, I cannot help giving you notice of one very different from the above, and by which the patient would have been carried away, had it not been for the quick efficacy of your remedy. John Couvreur, a journeyman ſtarch-maker, was ſeized with gripings ſo violent that he thought he could never reach his home, his way was before our door, my wife ſeeing him walk double and bitterly complaining, offered him ſuccour: he anſwered only by ſhrieks, and went on. She took a bottle of Baume, and followed him to his lodgings, gave him two large ſpoonfuls, and adviſed a clyſter of ſoap ſuds. What was their ſurprize, when after a pain-

a painful ſtool, they ſaw ſwimming in it a piece like as if it had been fleſh, yet was nothing but clotted blood or bile of a blood colour in the form of a neat's tongue, five inches in length and three broad. The cholick and pains ceaſed immediately, two hours after he ſupped as uſual, and next day returned to his work.

Mrs. Bernay, Hôtel Leſdiguières, Paris.

A dreadful miſcarriage.] I know of no expreſſions ſtrong enough to return my moſt ſincere thanks. I had the misfortune to miſcarry at five months, and this accident became terrible through the unſkilfulneſs of the midwife, who broke the neck of the fœtus; the head and the after birth ſhe left behind: twenty four hours after, the celebrated Mr. Gervais tried in vain a ſecond labour, even a third and fourth on the following days, and I ſuffered more than can be imagined. I was near two months betwixt life and death in the cruelleſt pains, the only relief I had, was from the preſcriptions of an eminent phyſician, who ordered injections and clyſters made with emollient herbs: theſe brought out horrid things, which were undoubtedly the afterbirth and the corrupted fleſh of the head. Notwithſtanding, I remained with a continued fever, and an involuntary flux, both of urine and putrefaction.

In this deſolate ſituation unable to do any thing, my ſiſter, who had been cured by your Baume of a diffuſed milk, conſulted you; your anſwer was that you did not know, whether it could cure me, but, that I might reſt aſſured that I had nothing to fear from the uſe of it; if I took internally three ſpoonfuls every day, and had injections made four times a day of an equal quantity of barley water and Baume. I have room to be ſatisfied with following your advice; the ſucceſs has been much beyond my hopes, having voided the bones, I had in my body, two only have been preſerved, the others having been caſt away imprudently, the fluor which had laſted two years and a half is ſtopt. In a word, I enjoy a perfect ſtate of health.

The Chevalier de Rougemout, Paris.

This gentleman ſays that having perſuaded a young lady to make uſe of the Baume, ſhe perfectly recovered in twenty nine days, from a fluor albus, and loſs of blood;

blood; ſhe was alſo cured in two days of a conſiderable wound in her hand, accidentally cut by a large piece of glaſs, by which ſhe had bled upwards of ten ounces.

Mr. Dunand, Goldſmith, Paris.

Speaks of ſeveral cholicks in the ſtomach, and ſuppreſſions of the menſes; and to have reſtored to his hearing, by putting cotton dipped in Baume into the ears of a perſon who had been deaf above two months.

Mrs. Chenu, Paris.

Had for four years paſt a diffuſed milk on her arm, had loſt the uſe of it, not being able to lift it up even to her head; and could, ſuch was the inſenſibility of it, have ſuffered it to be cut, without feeling any pain. The uſe of one bottle occaſioned the ſame evacuations of milk, as if ſhe had been in childbed; ſhe continued, and her weak ſtomach was enabled to make good digeſtions ſince that time, a fright ſhe was thrown into by the falling of one of her children, cauſed in her a ſtoppage of a periodical evacuation; three ſpoonfuls of Baume brought every thing back the next day.

Extract of a letter from the Marquis of Havrincourt, Ambaſſador at the Court of Sweden.

SIR,

YOUR elixir, called Baume de Vie, being ſpread abroad in this country, a lady of quality has deſired me to conſult you, whether or no your Baume is proper for her complaint, which the incloſed will explain to you; if it is, I beg you will ſend to me, ſuch a quantity, as you think will compleat her cure. I will here inform you of two extraordinary cures performed by my orders, ſince I received your laſt parcel.

The one, chambermaid to the marchioneſs of Havrincuort, had been attacked for four years with a violent ſcurvy, which made her ſuffer the moſt excruciating pains all over her body, but more particularly her head, and deprived her almoſt of ſleep. The firſt doſes of the Baume increaſed conſiderably all her pains, except thoſe of the head. It ſeemed as if the remedy was ſearching in every part, and cauſed ſuch violent ſenſations n bring-

ing away the bad humours; after four days, the medicine began to purge her, when all her pains perceptibly diminiſhed, and ſoon entirely ceaſed. Her appetite, which ſhe had loſt for five years, returned, as did alſo her ſleep; ſhe eat, digeſted, and ſlept well. A pain which ſhe had felt in one of her ancles for three years, no longer troubled her; in fact, her not being perfectly cured, is owing to my having no more of your excellent Baume. My firſt ſecretary, has alſo experienced its good effects in the ſame diſorder. In ſhort, I am ſo convinced of its efficacy, that I beg you will ſend me ſuch a quantity that I may never again be without it.

Letter from the Count of Treſſan, Lieutenant General in the French King's ſervice, and member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

SIR,

I THANK you heartily for the kind letter you have wrote me, and the bottles of Baume de Vie which you have ſent.

I can't ſufficiently expreſs to what degree I am charmed with this remedy; it has not once failed in the many trials I have made of it; it relieves readily and effectually, *without heating*. It has never once cauſed me the leaſt nauſeating or diſguſt; in my laſt attack of the megrims, I took a large ſpoonful, it immediately eaſed the pains and violent ſpaſms, and re-eſtabliſhed the tranſpiration; ſoon after I found myſelf inclined to ſleep; I waked two hours after, when my head was perfectly eaſy.

This effect is ſo much the more ſurprizing and intereſting to me, this being the only malady that has afflicted me to the age of fifty one years, that is, the megrims, which has generally laſted thirty-ſix, and ſometimes forty-eight hours, without yielding in the leaſt to any kind of medicine. I believe your Baume to be admirable for ſuch as are addicted to ſtudy, as it always re-eſtabliſhes tranſpiration, brings the nervous ſyſtem to it's proper tone, and by conſequence facilitates all the ſecretions; moreover, every time I have taken it, I have always found this immediate effect, that it not only diffuſes an agreeable ſenſation thro' the whole body, but

alſo

alſo that the ſalivary glands furniſh a lymph, ſoft and very fluid, that it refreſhes all the nervous parts of the organs of the palate, and round about the throat; one feels an agreeable breath, and finds oneſelf in that perfect ſtate of health, which gives a peculiar kind of pleaſure to an attentive obſerver.

The preliminary diſcourſe of your little book, which you have ſent me, and that of the inſtructions, are founded upon incontestible principles; and I regard your remedy as one of the moſt uſeful diſcoveries of this age.

In England nothing is ſo common as to ſee a perſon die of old age before forty, and from their well known intemperance in drinking pernicious ſpirits, numbers of them before fifty are troubled with obſtructions in the liver, &c. which make them hypocondriac, and renders their latter days ſhort and painful. I doubt not but your Baume de Vie would be in great vogue there, were it once known. If you have any correſpondents there, you may ſend them my letter, if you think it worth while; I take upon me to receive your inſtructions and proofs, to add my own reflections to them, and ſend the whole to the Royal Society at London. As I am a member of the Society, and that in Edinburgh, they will have ſome confidence in what I ſhall write to them, and I doubt not but your Baume will prove as ſalutary, as their elixirs in general are pernicious. But I repeat again, however ſalutary it may be, it will ceaſe to be of uſe to thoſe whoſe inſuperable intemperance renders the moſt powerful ſuccours of no effect.

I wait now for an occaſion of trying its virtues, on the ſoldiers attacked with the ſcurvy in the military hoſpital of Toul; and you may be aſſured, I will perſonally attend to it's application and effects. Nothing would be more profitable, than to employ your Baume in our armies, and our navies more particularly, who go to the Indies, and have commerce with the negroes. I have not the leaſt doubt, but this method would preſerve numbers of our men, who otherwiſe periſh in long marches and diſtant voyages.

Extract of a ſecond letter from the ſame gentleman.

SIR,

Hooping cough, and worms.] I HAVE but a moment to anſwer the letter you have honoured me with. I am enchanted with your manner of expreſſion. There breathes in your letter a love of humanity, the ſentiments of a noble ſoul, and a good citizen. I not only leave you at liberty to extract from my letter whatever you may think worthy of public inſpection, but I deſire you will alſo add the following account of my little daughter, a child of four years old, who was attacked, about ſix weeks ago, with the hooping cough; when the fit came on we were threatened every inſtant with loſing her; I prevailed on the Counteſs of Treſſan to make tryal of your Baume on this occaſion; ſhe took only two ſmall ſpoonfuls on the twentieth; on the twenty-firſt, ſhe took two more, immediately after the fourth doze ſhe was taken with a moſt violent fit of coughing, accompanied with a vomiting, and convulſed to an uncommon degree. Her mother, in the utmoſt fright, was apprehenſive, that the infant, whom we doat upon, was expiring in her arms, when ſhe inſtantly threw up a worm fifteen inches in length, and thick in proportion. The worm ſtruggled in the baſon four or five ſeconds, and then ſtretched itſelf out and died. Since that time my child grows better and better; I ought to obſerve to you, that till I made her take the Baume, no evacuation of any kind could be procured; ſince the good effects it has produced, the child, who is very ſenſible for her years, will take no other medicine but your Baume de Vie.

Since my laſt to you I have myſelf been alſo cured by it of a very bad cold, which had ſettled upon my lungs, in the ſpace of three days. I am now about to write of it's efficacy to ſome of my friends in London; but as I hear that ſome of your Baume is now there, it will ſpeak more effectually for itſelf than all the certificates in its favour.

Extract

Extract of another letter from the Marquis of Havrincourt.

SIR,

I HAVE at laſt received the fourteen pint bottles of your Baume, for which I return you my thanks. I may alſo add thoſe of every individual to whom I have given it, who have all received great benefit. Some of them have taken it into the country, and promiſed me from time to time an account of it's effects, which I will communicate to you; all the world ought to be intereſted in my information, to ſecond your cares for the relief of mankind, in tranſmitting to you the particulars of the ſucceſs it may meet with in the various diſeaſes in which it is adminiſtred; we are already convinced, to a certainty, of it's ſovereign efficacy in the ſcurvy. I have now given it to a lady, who has long been afflicted with a moſt violent headach, and who has the apparent ſymptoms of a hydropſy. I will not delay to acquaint you with it's effects on her, and ſhould ſhe be cured, as I make no doubt, I ſhall inform you with ſo much the more pleaſure, as it can no longer be diſputed that your Baume is the moſt admirable ſpecific that was ever invented.

Letter from the Marquis of Remigny.

SIR,

MADAME Degoux, a religious of the order of St. Mary, was in a moſt deſperate ſtate from a ſpitting of blood, or more properly corruption; the faculty were at an entire ſtop how to proceed, and I began to apprehend her death with ſo much the more concern, as ſhe is my ſiſter; my uneaſineſs on her account, made me go to Moulins to ſee her. At my arrival I received no manner of conſolation from her phyſician, to whom I then propoſed your Baume to be taken, with an equal quantity of oil of ſweet almonds. He conſented the more eaſily, as he knew of no other reſource. You will judge by my ſiſter's letter, which I ſend you, with what juſt reaſon you ought to rejoice at theſe happy effects of your excellent Baume. Be not ſurprized, that notwithſtanding the large quantity of bottles I had from

you

you laſt Auguſt, I have but two left; but they have been of ſuch univerſal ſervice, to numbers of my poor labourers and others, that I want another ſupply.

Letter from the Marquis of Gauvy, Governor of Autun, and Colonel of Infantry in the French ſervice.

THE conſequences of the reduction of Maſſon, a tedious paſſage by ſea, and a five months campaign, the ſpring following, in Weſtphalia, as major of the army, coſt me a malignant fever, for fifty five days, at Munſter, and afterwards the ſcurvy, which would not yield to any thing but the remedies of Mr. Dumouret, which have left me, tho' perfectly cured, a weakneſs of the nerves, a relaxation of the whole frame, and above all, a debility in the ſtomach, which nothing could reanimate; twenty ſpoonfuls of your precious Baume, have reſtored me from all my complaints, have rendered me in a ſtate of health perfect, and ſecure, and I could almoſt ſay, young again. In ſhort, ſir, I am now better than I ever remember to have been, and I am bound in conſcience to ſay, that I believe your Baume to be the only ſpecific in the world for all diſorders of the human body, whether it be applied internally or externally. I have had this experience on myſelf and others, who had a confidence from the ſucceſsful proofs I have made of it's efficacy. Were I to report to you the many letters that have been writ to me on the ſubject from other hands, it would form a volume; but I have particularly reſtored to health, two children tainted with venereal complaints, which they imbibed from the nurſe.

I am Sir, &c.

Extract from Mr. Bourotte, of Maſſon.

SIR,

YOU are, no doubt, aſtoniſhed, that after receiving from you near 300 bottles of Baume ſince November laſt, I have not yet reported any effects of this precious medicine. If I have remained ſilent, it is not becauſe I wanted a very conſiderable number of cures to inform you of, but becauſe, being moſt of them of a

kind

kind which I have already mentioned in former letters, I will content myſelf to mention only one; which might be regarded as a fable, were it not well known to the whole town, whom I challenge to contradict me, if I do not ſcrupulouſly adhere to truth in every particular circumſtance.

An Epilepſy.] A young man about the age of twenty two, had been afflicted with a diſeaſe for near fifteen years, after which he became deaf, dumb, and epileptic. As his friends are poor, they could not bear the expence of conducting him themſelves to Paris, to ſeek for a cure, ſo he remained with them till October laſt, when they made him underſtand, that if he could go alone to Paris, they would procure him a certificate, by which he would be received into the hoſpital, and there cured, if his diſtemper was curable; he accepted their offer, and arrived in this town the beginning of November; but the returns of his diſeaſe were ſo frequent, that he found himſelf unable to continue his journey, and unfortunately being deprived of admiſſion into our hoſpital, where they receive no epileptics, he was obliged to beg his bread, and to retire every night into a lodge open on every ſide; the coldneſs of the weather very ſoon occaſioned a ſwelling in his legs and thighs; a fever enſued, and reduced him to the laſt extremity. As this lodge was oppoſite my houſe, he engaged our attention, and I intereſted myſelf with the neighbourhood to have him relieved; we removed him to another room, but in ſuch a ſituation that he was looked upon as one, that had not twenty four hours to live. Madame Bourotte, from a great opinion of your Baume, adviſed that he ſhould take it; he took two ſpoonfuls, in the evening; two more at eleven the next day, two at eight the following morning; after which the fever very perceptibly diminiſhed. In ſhort, he continued the uſe of it, a ſpoonful every ſix hours, to the quantity of five bottles; and what will ſurprize every one who reads this account, in ten days time he found himſelf entirely cured, ſpeaks and underſtands; and has not had any return of his epilepſy ſince that time. See, ſir, a moſt aſtoniſhing cure, which malice itſelf cannot refute, as it has been performed under the eyes of more than a 1000 people.

From

From Mr. Deſmart, Paris.

SIR,

THE repeated obligations I have to you, oblige me to ſeize all occaſions to render all the juſtice which is due to your ſovereign Baume; it has reſtored health to my wife, attacked with a violent rheumatiſm, and an extraordinary heat in the lungs. She had alſo a conſiderable ſpitting of blood and corruption. I made her take from four to five ſpoonfuls of Baume every day till the ſpitting entirely ceaſed, and the cough much abated, and at the end of a fortnight ſhe found herſelf perfectly cured. She continues the uſe of it, at times, and has ſo vaſt an appetite, that ſhe eats very heartily four times a day.

From Mr. Derelingue, Engineer in ordinary to the king.

SIR,

I HAVE delayed writing to you ſome time, becauſe I waited for the news of a diſtemper which I have now cured. This cure does too much honour to your Baume, and the detail is too intereſting for humanity, not to make it public: about fourteen years ago the patient had a very unfortunate lying-in of her firſt child; ſince which time ſhe has continually been afflicted with a conſiderable loſs of blood, a falling down of the womb, a ſlow fever, a ſhort cough, and ſpitting of blood; want of ſleep, indigeſtion, in ſhort every thing that could render her ſituation truly deplorable. Six phyſicians treated her by turns, and rendered her diſeaſe ſtill worſe and worſe; the ſeventh ordered her warm baths, without effect: the eighth, and laſt phyſician, gave her a ſort of pills, which abſolutely put a fire in her body; a frenzy ſeized her head, at the time that I undertook her. Her huſband and family promiſed to obſerve my directions with the utmoſt exactneſs, and indeed have kept their promiſe.

I begun then, the beginning of February, and during the firſt eight days, I made her take eight ſpoonfuls of the Baume every day, and after every ſpoonful, a few minutes afterwards, a cup of broth, by way of nouriſhment, forbidding

forbidding her, at the ſame time, the uſe of bread, meat, wine or beer: and every hour I ordered her injections, with a ſyringe behind and before, with Baume mixed with barley-water.

On the evening of the third day, her womb replaced itſelf, nor has ever ſince fallen down by any effort of walking, coughing or otherwiſe. From that moment, ſhe begun to reſt three or four hours a night; the cough and ſpitting have diſappeared; her voice, which was totally extinct, is returned; but it is inconceivable how often ſhe has been to ſtool, voiding clotted and black blood in vaſt abundance. During the ſecond eight days, I reduced the doſes to five ſpoonfuls a day, a cup of broth upon every ſpoonful, and at noon a little ſoup; her ſtools and urine ſtill remained bloody, but ſhe ſlept much better. They repreſented to me, that ſhe was a little bound; I purged her on the fifteenth day with an ounce of ſalts, and on that day forbore the uſe of the Baume. On the ſeventeenth day I diminiſhed her doſes to four ſpoonfuls, when ſhe begun to eat as in ordinary, and every eight days a ſpoonful leſs; in ſhort, on the day of Pentecoſt, to the great aſtoniſhment of all who knew her, ſhe went to maſs, and continues perfectly well; but her cure has coſt me twenty eight bottles of Baume.

From Mr. Lebadier, in the family of Mr. Conclaux, Counſellor to the Grand Council, near St. Paul, Paris.

SIR,

I SHOULD fail in gratitude for the great obligation I have to you, on account of my nephew, did I not ſeize this occaſion of acknowledging the incomparable virtues of your Baume. He was left with me by his father, valet de chambre to Mr. Nicolai, lieutenant general in the king's ſervice; his malady was an incurable fiſtula on the pit of the ſtomach, and judged to be ſuch by the greateſt maſters of the faculty. He has ſuffered for a year paſt the moſt cruel pains, by the repeated operations they judged neceſſary to perform, tho' without the leaſt ſucceſs. Your moſt excellent Baume has preſerved his life. The child, who is ſeven years

 - old,

old, has taken two ſpoonfuls a day for three months, and has been dreſſed twice a day with the *Marc*, (*i. e.* the ſediment, or dregs of it) mixed with an equal quantity of hog's-lard. The detail of the various circumſtances of his cure, I forbear to give you, as it would be too prolix: but certainly 'tis of too much conſequence to the public not to have a place among others, the moſt conſiderable. Receive, ſir, in particular my moſt ſincere thanks, who am moſt aſſuredly, &c.

From Mr. Revel, Curate of Abenons, near Orbec, in Normandy.

SIR,

A fever, and gangrene.] LOVE of the public welfare, and that for my country, which perhaps does not altogether know the good effects of your medicine, prompt me to delay as little as poſſible, in giving you an account of ſome cures performed with your precious Baume; and above all, of one which appears marvellous, which has excited the admiration, and will ever be remembered with wonder by thoſe who have been witneſſes to it. A young woman, twenty eight years of age, was attacked in January laſt with an epidemic diſtemper, of which hardly any one recovered. She was carried to her brother's, a farmer in my pariſh; arriving in a moſt deplorable condition, ſhe appeared to me to have no further occaſion, except for patience and conſolation, to wait with ſubmiſſion for the laſt moment to put an end to her complaints. I could not at that time adminiſter the Baume, having none left. Several phyſicians were called, who all abandoned her to fate. The diſeaſe grew worſe and worſe, and ſhe was unable to change her poſition. I adminiſtred to her the ſacrament for the ſecond time, and then verily believed even the Baume could be of no uſe to her. However, a parcel happily arrived, and I was reſolved to try it upon her, tho' ſhe was given over by the faculty, and a gangrene was gaining ground over her whole body. Being earneſtly deſired by her friends to ſee the ſtate ſhe was in, I got the better of my repugnance, and ſaw her; but how great was the ſhock, when I obſerved her from the crown of her head to the ſoles of her feet, nothing but ſores, and in many places of an incredible depth; her

fleſh

flesh dropping from her bones, and a smell so noisome, 'twas impossible to bear it long; however, my compassion got the better of my delicacy. I made them wash the sores, make tents, and after dipping them in the Baume, apply them to the most considerable of them, with a layer of lint above, wet with the same. The day following I caused the dressings to be removed, and saw with pleasure the sores red and free from blood, all the dead flesh carried away in an abundant discharge of matter; 'twas then I began to conceive hopes.

I made them continue the dressings; the patient grew every day better and better, and the good appearance of the sores indicated an approaching cure. She took it also inwardly, which strengthened her stomach in such a manner, that at the end of eight days, she began to eat with appetite. There then remained no complaint but a swelling in one of her legs, but after causing her to be purged and taking the Baume afterwards, the swelling soon disappeared, and she now eats and drinks, and is in every respect perfectly well. This is, as you will easily observe, a most admirable cure, and the young woman is indebted to you for life.—He continues.—

Mr. Houssage, captain, and knight of the military order of St. Louis, being long afflicted with complaints in the stomach, found himself greatly relieved with the second dose, and perfectly cured with taking but five.

An epidemic disease raging in this country for a month past, generally carried off those that were attacked with it in four days, without finding any remedy to oppose it.

Many people of my parish have been attacked with it; I made each of them take four or five spoonfuls of Baume; of all those who took it, not one is dead, and of those who did not take it, not one has escaped.

A particular detail of the cure of a cancer in a woman's breast.

MARY Renee Genevieve, of Gamache, the wife of Louis Blondeau, shoemaker, after her second child, had a lump which formed itself in her left breast, about the seventeenth day of her lying-in, then about the bigness of a nut, and encreasing by little and little, with extreme pain, to the size of an egg; other terrible pains which the patient felt in all her limbs, gave occasion for a consultation of surgeons, who were all of opinion, that it

could not be extirpated but by cutting away the part. All the neceſſary preparations were making for this cruel operation, when her huſband oppoſed it, and applied to me the Saturday following, to know my opinion. I gave him two bottles of Baume de Vie, to be taken, three ſpoonfuls a day, and two bottles of the Marc, to apply to the part, with a compreſs, and directed him to change the dreſſing night and morning.

On the twenty-third of July, the gland being diminiſhed one half, I gave her two more bottles of the Baume, and two of the Marc, to continue the method which had proved hitherto ſo ſucceſsful; on the twenty-fifth a violent fever ſeized her, and continued two days, with cold ſhiverings.

On the twenty-ninth the fever returned with greater force, with pains all over her body. The patient then voided a conſiderable quantity of curdled milk and ſlimy matter, and had four ſweats, inſupportably fœtid, both to herſelf, and thoſe that attended her.

On the third of Auguſt the huſband came to inform me that the fever was inconſiderable, that the gland was become ſoft; that the diſcharge of milk was but ſmall, but that there appeared about the nipples of her breaſts many pimples, which itched extremely, and ſpread alſo about her neck, arms, ſhoulders, and almoſt her whole body. I gave him three bottles of Baume, and ordered her four ſpoonfuls a day, and three bottles of Marc, to continue the dreſſings, and anoint the parts that were affected with the pimples.

On the ſixth, her huſband came to inform me, that his wife had voided in her ſtools vaſt quantities of matter, milk and ſlime; that her urine was extremely thick and yellow; that on Friday the fourth, they found in her firſt ſtool ſeven lumps, of the form, ſize and colour of a gooſberry, ſo extremely fœtid that they were obliged to throw them away.

On the fifteenth the huſband and wife came to tell me what had paſſed; that the pimples and inflammation in her breaſt continued till the tenth, always accompanied with a fever: that they then ceaſed, and her courſes came on in vaſt abundance; but they laſted three days only; whereas they generally continued ſix or ſeven.

On

On the twenty-ſeventh ſhe voided no more milk by urine, but only by the ſecretions; the gland was now very ſmall and ſoft, and her appetite perfectly ravenous.

On September the third, the gland was ſtill more diminiſhed; her vaſt appetite ſtill remained, and the milk appeared again in her urine and ſecretions; I gave her four bottles more, to continue four ſpoonfuls a day.

On the ſeventeenth the wife came herſelf, and told me that ſhe had taken four ſpoonfuls a day during the courſe of the menſes; that the gland was ſo diminiſhed, that ſhe had a difficulty to find it; as the milk yet appeared in the urine, and ſecretions, I gave her four bottles more.

On the firſt of October, I found the gland not broader than a large pin; ſhe no longer felt pains or ſhiverings; the itchings which ſhe had been troubled with were gone; ſhe had generally four or five ſtools a day, in which there ſtill appeared a ſlimy matter, but no milk. I gave her four bottles more. In ſhort, on the fifth of November, the huſband came to inform me that his wife was perfectly well; on the eleventh he came again, to confirm the news of her being abſolutely cured; yet I gave him two more bottles of the Baume to continue it's uſe, for fear of any relapſe.

Extract from the relation of a moſt extraordinary cure, in a Letter from the Marquis of Baulrepaire; and ſo atteſted, that the moſt incredulous cannot ſcruple it's authenticity.

JANE Pierrette Michell, when fifteen years of age, lived with her grandmother, who then died; ſhe was ſo inconſolable for the loſs of her, that for the ſpace of ſix months, ſhe wept both day and night: during all that time, ſhe took no kind of nouriſhment but ſuch as is given to a child of a year old. They ſent her to her father, at ſome diſtance from thence; ſhe ſtill remained as much afflicted as ever: from that time, ſhe loſt the uſe of ſpeech. She remained in this ſituation five years and a half, without taking any nouriſhment, all the functions of the human body being ſuſpended; nevertheleſs, her friends did all in their power, which was to make her ſwallow by force a few drops of broth every

two

two or three days, ſometimes only a few drops in a fortnight or more; and they became ſo accuſtomed to ſee her in that ſtate, that they began to loſe all attention, for her; the father and mother, having moreover ruined themſelves by their endeavours to have her reſtored, but all in vain. She remained continually in a great ſweat, exhaling a moſt infectious ſmell, and foaming at the mouth. This was the wretched condition ſhe was in for five years and a half.

They afterwards tranſported her to the hoſpital of Beſançon, where ſhe remained four months, taking no ſuſtenance, but a few drops of broth. The phyſicians and ſurgeons of adjacent towns aſſembled and viſited her, without being able to afford her any relief, which at laſt made them determine to make ſome experiments, to diſcover if ſhe had any feeling. For this purpoſe they pierced her hand with a ſilver bodkin, time after time, without diſcovering the leaſt emotion: they made the ſame operation in a vein on the left ſide; but there iſſued out not the leaſt blood, or any kind of moiſture whatſoever. They melted ſealing-wax upon her forehead and chin; they burnt her cheek with a lighted candle, and her feet with hot coals, without her appearing the leaſt ſenſible. Her father ſeeing the inutility of leaving her longer at Beſançon, went to fetch her back, and carried her with him to Domblins, where ſhe remained in the very ſame ſituation for four months longer; after which time, madame, the abbeſs of the chapter-royal of Chateau-Chalors, who had ſeen her ſeveral times, with her young ladies; ſaid one day, "I have a great inclination to ſend her a bottle of Mr. le Lievre's Baume de Vie," which was done the day following, with directions how to make uſe of it. They gave her the firſt time ſome drops of it in a ſpoonful of broth; a little after which ſhe moved her head and arms; ſhe diſcharged an abundance of yellowiſh matter, like bile from the mouth; they continued to adminiſter the Baume in encreaſing doſes; in a ſhort time ſhe ſat up in her bed; and the third day ſhe got up and walked round the chamber, looking on every ſide with an air of aſtoniſhment. She then began to complain, and to ſpeak. In ſhort, day after day ſhe took more nouriſhment, and by conſequence gathered more ſtrength, ſo that ſhe went three hours before day, the day after Chriſtmas, to ſet out for the

houſe

houſe where her grandmother died; where ſhe now lives, and employs herſelf, like any other perſon. Obſerve, that ſhe remembers nothing of all that has happened to her, during the whole courſe of her malady, and that ſhe has not uſed all the bottle of Baume, which was not very large. This moſt aſtoniſhing cure is atteſted by the certificates of the following perſons:

Michel, the father.—Mouillard, vicar of Domblans.—The earl of Montichard.—The advocate of the parliament of Beſançon.—Francis Elizabeth de Watteville, abbeſs of the chapter-royal, and princeſs of the holy empire.—The princeſs de Bauffremont.—The marquis de Gramont, lieutenant general of the king's forces.——Names which could never be proſtituted to ſerve private purpoſes, and however miraculous, muſt convince the moſt incredulous, that the account of this cure, is indiſputably true.

From Mr. Durand, M. D. Phyſician to the King, and to the Royal Military Hoſpital of Arras.

SIR,

I CANNOT diſpenſe with myſelf from rendering all the teſtimony you can deſire, of the good effects, I myſelf have been witneſs to, of your Baume de Vie; and I can with the greateſt truth aſſure you, that I have ſeen cures which may be regarded as miracles, in ſeveral diſtempers. It is extremely uſeful in all diſeaſes, which take their ſource from crudities, or flatulencies in the ſtomach; and likewiſe, in all ſuch as proceed from the thickneſs of the lymph. It's efficacy is alſo wonderful in the ſmall-pox, malignant and putrid, worm-fevers, and intermittents. I ſhall never be backward in preſcribing the uſe of it in all caſes, wherein I may judge it to be proper, deſiring to give you all the marks I am able, of the ſentiments of eſteem and friendſhip, with which I am,

Sir,

Your moſt humbe Servant,

DURAND.

From Mr. Humblot, Advocate in Parliament, dated from Paris.

SIR,

The gout.] FOR more than twenty years, I have employed, without ſucceſs, different remedies, which have been propoſed to me to aſſwage the violent fits of the gout, with which I am unhappily too much afflicted, and which often confines me ſix weeks to my bed. To abate the ſeverity of my laſt attack, I took inwardly, for three days, two ſpoonfuls of your Baume de Vie; I rubbed the afflicted parts with my hand, and put upon them, after that, compreſſes dipped in the *Marc* of the Baume.

This method has proved ſo ſerviceable to me, that on the third day I walked in my apartment, the pains having ceaſed at the end of two hours, but till then more than commonly violent. I walked without the weakneſs which uſually remained, and by continuing the remedy, on the day following I went about my ordinary buſineſs.

I beg you not to regard what I here tell you as a compliment, but as a piece of juſtice, which is greatly your due.

I am Sir, &c.

From Mr. de la Morliere, Brigadier of the King's armies, and colonel of the Regiment of light Horſe, dated from Verſailles.

I HAVE experienced, in the month of February laſt, the great efficacy of your Baume, upon a chamber-maid of Madame de Morliere, who for eight days had a violent rheumatiſm in her left thigh. She was rubbed with the Baume but once, and ſix hours after ſhe got up, went up ſtairs to her miſtreſs, and rendered her the uſual ſervices without having any attack ſince that very time. I myſelf alſo have experienced ſimilar effects; I was ſeized with the rheumatiſm in my left ſhoulder, with moſt violent pains, and unable to lift up my arm. I cauſed it to be rubbed with the Baume, and I went out immediately after, having very urgent buſineſs: I was in the utmoſt ſurprize to find myſelf, three hours after,

after perfectly easy. After these two proofs, I sent to you for a quantity, in order to furnish the army in Germany, whither I was destined: I have had no further occasion to make trials upon myself, as I have had no return of my disorder; but I have tried it on four officers of my regiment, one of whom, especially, returning from a detachment, and being brought back on a cart, was seized all over his body. This gentleman, whose name is Mr. Courterille, the first time he was rubbed with it, felt his pains much abated; a few hours after the internal dose was doubled; the day following he was perfectly cured, and marched on foot with his regiment.

A few days after the battle of Astenbech, I myself was attacked with a distemper which brought me to death's door. This malady took its rise from the excessive fatigue I underwent before and after the battle. I was greatly troubled with cholicks in the stomach, supportable in the beginning, but which encreased by the violent colds we met with towards the end of the campaign. These would have been soon dissipated had I known your Baume to be proper for my complaint; this I was a stranger to, and continued ill, till the time I was at L'Isle Adam; when the almoner of the prince of Conti assured me it was the only specific in the world for the cholick. I yielded to his persuasions, and those of my old friend Mr. Chanbardiere, lieutenant colonel, who assured me, he himself had experienced it's good effects in the very same complaint. The first day I made use of it, I voided vast quantities of worms; on the second a good deal of matter of an ash-colour, on the third I had the same evacuation; and I had not taken it long, before I found myself perfectly unembarrassed.

I have not only from that time been free from the cholick, but I have moreover regained my vigour equal to what I experienced before my tedious illness. I have devoted the time which is due to very urgent business, to make you this detail, and to render to you, at the same time, the thanks which are due to one, who by so happy a discovery, has rendered such vast service to the public.

I am, &c.

From Mr. le Chevalier de Gaſeq, dated from Bordeaux.

SIR,

I SHOULD fail in a moſt juſt acknowledgment, if I delayed longer to give you the thanks that are due for a cure I have experienced from the uſage of your excellent Baume. A fit of the gout which ſeized all the nervous parts of my body, and particularly my left ſhoulder, diſabled me from dreſſing or undreſſing myſelf without help: ſeventeen bottles of your divine Baume, which I have uſed for this year paſt, has reſtored me the free uſe of all my limbs. But I have yet another obligation to you: I have been cured, by two bottles, of a retention of urine, which was extremely painful to me; being obliged, every minute, to try to make water in vain, and having made uſe of all manner of dieuretics to no purpoſe. I am now well, to a miracle; but ſtill, to preſerve my health, I make uſe of your Baume, which I regard as the greateſt treaſure; may people to whom I have recommended it, have been alſo cured of a variety of diſeaſes.

I am Sir, &c.

From Mr. Chappuy, Phyſician at Revin.

SIR,

I HAVE ſeen ſuch wonderful effects of your Baume, that I ſhould now be very uneaſy to be ever without it, ſo think I cannot do better, than addreſs myſelf immediately to you. I have ſeen effects that are moſt ſurprizing in indigeſtions and vomitings which proceed from the weakneſs and depravity of the ſtomach. You may eaſily imagine my eſteem for it will encreaſe, in proportion as I ſhall be better acquainted with it; I have already acquired great honour thro' your means. I beg you will ſend me the quantity I here ſend for, and believe me moſt ſincerely,

Yours, &c.

From the Viſcount Bouville.

I FEEL myſelf obliged to do juſtice to the good effects your Baume has produced in me: I have been attacked for two years paſt with violent pains in the ſtomach, without finding the leaſt relief from the medicines I have been loaded with by the Engliſh phyſicians during my confinement there, having been a priſoner of war twenty five months. Madame de Bouville has alſo been cured by it of an obſtruction in the breaſt, which has tormented her for many years. As it will be yet two months before I return to Paris, you will much oblige me, to incloſe me half a dozen bottles to ſerve me till my return.—Mean time,

I am Sir, &c.

BOUVILLE.

From Mr. Playniol, Inſpector of the Ports of Paris.

SIR,

I KNOW imperfectly the virtues of your Baume; I had heard ſpeak of it as a remedy proper for ſtrengthening the ſtomach, and facilitating digeſtion, but the tryal I have made of it in the diſeaſe I am going to ſpeak of, has given me the higheſt idea of this excellent ſpecific, as it is to it alone I owe my cure. The malady I am ſpeaking of, was a moſt obſtinate jaundice, with a very conſiderable obſtruction in the breaſt. Laxative tiſans, the waters of Vichi, and evacuatives of every kind, which I had made uſe of for three months, gave me no relief, the bile being ſo fixt as to reſiſt all purgatives; and the nervous ſyſtem was alſo attacked in ſuch a manner, that my diſtemper had all the ſymptoms of a conſumption. Want of ſleep, a univerſal diſtaſte, ſwelled legs, and frequent vomitings, rendered my condition very unhappy, and ſeemed to threaten me with ſpeedy death. In this ſtate I was adviſed to drink the waters of Paſſy, which I did upon the ſpot, but without ſucceſs. In ſhort, I determined to return to Paris, in hopes to diſcover ſome remedy, which might yet be of ſervice to me. One of my friends propoſed your Baume de Vie as my

laſt reſource; I confeſs to you I had not at that time that confidence, which I have at preſent; however, having ſeriouſly reflected on my ill-placed reluctance, and the deplorable ſituation I was in, I began by taking two ſpoonfuls every four hours. I ſoon after diſcovered a moiſture in my legs, which announced the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranſpiration; I paſſed the night pretty quietly, and the nauſeating occaſioned by the fermentation of the bile entirely ceaſed. Theſe effects, ſo miraculous, produced in ſo ſhort a time, made me open my eyes to the efficacy of your Baume; I ſtill continued ſucceſsfully, and the humours inſenſibly took their courſe thro' the ordinary channels; I nevertheleſs reduced the doſes to two ſpoonfuls a day, becauſe I found that quantity ſufficient to keep the body open, and that the evacuations were copious enough. I can aſſure you, ſir, that no remedy could ever be applied more apropos, or with more ſucceſs; for in the ſpace of one month, the jaundice diſappeared, the ſwelling ceaſed, I recovered my ſleep and good plight, and what is ſtill more, my appetite is ſo voracious, that I do myſelf great violence, not to indulge it in exceſs. I have ſuppreſſed many particulars, which I thonght unneceſſary in this narrative; but I beg of you to make it public; that perſons who may find themſelves attacked with the like diſeaſe, may have recourſe to your precious baume, of which I make conſtant uſage, and to which I profeſs that I owe my perfect cure.

I am Sir, &c.

From Mr. Fravega, Merchant at Genes.

AFTER all the miracles your Baume has done during my ſtay at Paris, I have no longer the leaſt doubt of all the virtues aſcribed to it.

Obſerve here an accident which happened to one Blanchi, a courier, coming on extraordinary buſineſs from Paris, and paſſing by Varpelliere to ſome place in Dauphiny.

The horſe he rode tumbled down with him, and his leg being cruſhed, became in an inſtant prodigiouſly ſwelled, and as black almoſt as his boot. Happily he found

found ſomebody who diſengaged him, and carried him to a bed, where they laid him more dead than alive.

It happened very luckily that the woman of the houſe, where he was, had fetched four ſmall bottles of your Baume from Lyons, and judging from public report, that it might be of uſe to him, ſhe gave him a bottle, cauſed the bruiſed leg to be rubbed with it, and laid on compreſſes dipped in the ſame. But what was the aſtoniſhment of the man, who expected to have ſuffered martyrdom for a month in bed, to find himſelf, the very next day, in a condition to continue his rout, after having ſlept well all night. He arrived at Genes, without feeling the leaſt pain in his leg, and is as perfectly well as if no accident had befallen him.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wegbecher, Phyſician at Blodelſheim.

HE ſays, that he has every day freſh proofs of the marvellous effects of the Baume de Vie; that among other admirable cures, he has perfectly reſtored a woman, near ſixty years of age, from a lethargy, by the uſe of two bottles only. Before the cure, the patient was ſo drowzy, that they were obliged to wake her by ſhaking, to make her take a little nouriſhment, and ſcarce had ſhe ſwallowed it till ſhe was aſleep again, without knowing what they had given her. He adds; I look upon it as a moſt ſovereign remedy for all complaints in the ſtomach, of which I have had the moſt convincing proofs.

From Mr. Belliere; dated from Picauville in Normandy.

THIS gentleman writes of his having made a radical cure of a young woman eighteen years of age, troubled with hyſteric vapours, which had afflicted her for two years; and which encreaſed in ſuch a manner as to make them deſpair of her life, being in the moſt terrible convulſions.—Her jaws cloſed together, ſo that there was no getting them aſunder. From this dreadful ſituation three bottles have perfectly reſtored her in the ſpace of fifteen days. She is now actually in perfect health,

health, and works at hard labour, and has not felt the leaſt return of her diſorder.

Another Letter from the Marquis of Havrincourt, Ambaſſador from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to the court of Sweden.

SIR,

THE reputation of your excellent ſpecific encreaſes daily, by the cures it effects; I will give you a detail of one that has juſt happened. A chamber-maid of the Marchioneſs of Havrincourt, was attacked with an epidemical diſtemper, which raged here, with many malignant ſymptoms. The phyſicians adminiſtered to her all the remedies which had been uſeful to their other patients in the diſeaſe; but, whether the malignity was greater, or that it was complicated to ſome other unknown cauſe, the only relief they could afford to the patient, was to turn her fever into a tertian: they then loaded her with the bark; the fever yet reſiſted all their efforts; in ſhort, on the fourth week, ſhe miſſed it, on the return of her courſes, but it immediately ſeized her again. Sometimes ſhe broke out in pimples and red marks all over her body; ſhe had always violent pains in her limbs, but more particularly in her ſtomach, where they were continual, and very ſevere. In ſhort, ſhe came to that point, that ſhe could take no kind of nouriſhment, not even broth, without being ſeized immediately with violent vomitings, nor could ſhe take the bark five minutes, before ſhe threw it up again, with the like dreadful efforts. The art of the phyſicians being exhauſted on this poor girl, there being little or no hopes of her life, I took upon me to give her the Baume de Vie. She kept the firſt doſe upon her ſtomach, without throwing it up; but about three hours after ſhe had ſwallowed it, it cauſed a ſort of reſolution all over her body, and very acute pains. I was not in the leaſt frighted; on the contrary, I made her take a ſecond doſe, ſoon after which ſhe felt as if one had removed all her complaints inſtantaneouſly with the hand; never was change ſo ſudden, or ſo great. At the ſame time the ſecond doſe purged her abundantly, her appetite, her gaiety, and what is

more

more ſingular, her ſtrength, which was almoſt exhauſted, returned as if by a ſudden ſtroke, and almoſt without gradation. I continued to make her take it for a fortnight longer; in ſhort, 'tis now near three months that the girl has enjoyed perfect health by the means of your Baume, nor has ſhe felt the leaſt ill effect of her paſt illneſs. —I am Sir, with the moſt perfect good wiſhes,

Yours, &c.

HAVRINCOURT.

From Mr. Boitelle, Merchant.

I BELIEVE I ſhould fail in the public welfare, if I was ſilent with regard to the admirable effects of your Baume, in a diſtemper I have lately had, being at the laſt extremity with a putrid fever, obſtructions in the breaſt, and a conſiderable delirium; after having been let blood four times in the arm, and twice in the foot, and having taken all the drugs deemed neceſſary by the order of the phyſicians, my nurſe having many times ſeen the marvellous effects of your precious Baume, run the riſque of giving me a whole bottle in the night, when I was at the worſt, which compoſed me greatly, and alleviated the oppreſſion in my breaſt. The phyſician cauſing me to be bled again the next morning, was in the utmoſt ſurprize, to find my blood ſo much purer in ſo ſhort a time. He extolled highly the effects of the medicine he had ordered me, and bid me continue the uſe of it. But I declare to you that I kept ſtrictly to the orders of my nurſe; I took four bottles in four days, which did me all the ſervice imaginable, and reſtored me perfectly from the danger I was evidently in. I have continued to take, ſince that time, a ſpoonful a day; I now find myſelf well, and my ſtrength returned, as if I had never been ſick. It remains for me to thank you from the bottom of my heart, who am,

Sir, &c.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from le Chevalier Reſſegueer.

SIR,

I RETURN you the obſervations on the Baume de Vie, which you have been ſo kind as to communicate to me. You reaſon victoriouſly; and I believe that the enemies to your ſpecific will dare no longer to riſe up againſt you, or ſtill maintain that *it beats* *. In every caſe, you will combat them with the advantage which experience always gives. 'Tis, as you very juſtly obſerve, the fate of every medicine that appears newly in public, to be cenſured. One may likewiſe add, that many, very many of theſe remedies, deſerve cenſure; but yours, by the ſingular cures it has effected in almoſt all ſorts of diſorders, cannot but excite a general cry of admiration, and unanimous teſtimonies of acknowledgment to the man to whom they are indebted for ſuch a treaſure.—Go on, then, to diſtribute your Baume; your deſpicable calumniators can never be able to hinder it from gaining credit more and more. I myſelf know above twenty perſons who have been raiſed by it from the brink of the grave, who will not fail to publiſh the obligations they have to you: as to me, who was never a friend to noſtrums in general, tho' I am on good terms with many reſpectable phyſicians, I will not fail to give due praiſes to your medicine, and take it with the confidence it deſerves. I again congratulate you on the poſſeſſion of your ſecret, and am with all due eſteem,

Your moſt humble Servant, &c.

DIRECTIONS

* See the preliminary Diſcourſe.

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE

BAUME DE VIE.

IT is now univerſally known that the Baume de Vie, taken two or three ſpoonfuls a day, has cured the moſt inveterate diſeaſes, the moſt inflammatory, complicated and extraordinary. Beſides the common method of taking it by the mouth, I have lately obſerved that it has produced the moſt ſalutary effects by giving it in clyſters; which is done by putting a ſpoonful, or more if that is not found to anſwer the end effectually, in half a pint of warm milk. This is more particularly requiſite in all inflammatory diſorders, when it is of the utmoſt conſequence to keep the body free.

The beſt time and manner of taking it in general, is in a cup of milk, or milk and water warm, with a ſpoonful of Baume, before breakfaſt and before ſupper. The quantity can never do harm; and ſo far from heating, the more inflammatory the caſe is, the doze ought to be doubled and tripled, even to the quantity of a bottle a day, without any poſſibility of being hurt by it. But it may be taken at any time, when the patient finds himſelf indiſpoſed. It is indiſputable that it is not only the greateſt reſtorer of a loſt appetite, but facilitates digeſtion beyond expreſſion. In all cuts, bruiſes, burns, or ſcalds, it is unparalelled: and that it is the greateſt ſpecific in all putrid caſes by internal and external application has been proved in London, under the inſpection of the firſt of the faculty, where all other means were ineffectual. Facts are uncontrovertible; and on the ſtrength of theſe, this remedy is now given to the public, from a love of mankind, not, (what is too commonly the caſe) from the needy efforts of ſome empiric, who would ſacrifice the lives of thouſands without remorſe, to his own private intereſt. In taking the Baume, it is adviſeable to drink of ſome ſmall liquor; nothing ſo good as weak broth, which helps to bring away the humours, which the Baume detaches.

Injections, compoſed of an equal quantity of Baume and warm water are neceſſary for the fluor albus, gonorrhæs, and ulcers or fiſtulas, more particularly; they are alſo to be made uſe of for internal piles.

Perſons afflicted with the gout, beſides the internal uſe of three or four ſpoonfuls a day, are to rub the part affected with the *Marc* of the Baume, and to procure more immediate eaſe, are adviſed to apply a poultice of bread and milk with a ſpoonful or two of the Marc mixed with it.

In ſhort, this remedy may be uſed indiſcriminately internally or externally, at any time, or in any reaſonable quantity, without the leaſt inconvenience. The public are therefore deſired, for their own ſakes to make tryal of it, and to found their faith, not on the atteſtations here contained, but on their own experience.

ALPHABETICAL

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